

W H E

- Johnny *wheel'd*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*
WHEEL. *n. f.* [Dutch; *wiel*, Dutch; *biesel*, Islandick.]
1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.
Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this
is the great wheel to which the clock owes its motion. *Dec. P.*
The gaping chariot beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden.*
Fortune sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it stops her wheel. *Dryden.*
Some watches are made with four wheels, others with five.
A wheel-plough is one of the best and easiest draughts.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
2. A circular body.
Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest
it break thy neck with following it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.
The star that rose at evening bright,
Towards heav'n's descent had stopp'd his westerling wheel.
Milton.
Through the proud street she moves the publick gaze,
The turning wheel before the palace stays. *Pope.*
4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.
Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the wheel, or at wild horses heels. *Shakespeare.*
Thou art a foul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
For all the torments of her wheel
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller.*
His examination is like that which is made by the rack and
wheel. *Addison.*
5. The instrument of spinning.
Verse sweetens care, however rude the found,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as the turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Gifford.*
6. Rotation; revolution.
Look not too long upon these turning wheels of vicissitude,
left we become giddy. *Bacon.*
According to the common vicissitude and wheel of things,
the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others,
come at length to be trampled upon themselves. *South's Sermons.*
7. A compas about; a tract approaching to circularity.
He throws his sight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*
To WHEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis.
The moon carried about the earth always shews the same
face to us, not once wheeling upon her own center. *Bentley.*
3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.
5. To fetch a compas.
Spies
Hold me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
You my Myrindons, *Shakespeare.*
Mark what I say, attend me where I wheel.
Continually wheeling about, he kept them in so strait, that no
man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knol.*
He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheel as he wheels. *Dryden.*
Half these draw off, and coast the south
With strictest watch: these other wheel the north:
Our circuit meets full west: as flame they part,
Half wheeling to the shield, half to the spear. *Milton.*
Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight,
Then wheeling down the steep of heav'n he flies
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope.*
6. To roll forward.
The course of justice wheel'd about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakespeare.*
Thunder
Must wheel on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*
To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to
whirl round.
Heav'n row'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First wheels their course. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WHEELBARROW. *n. f.* [wheel and barrow.] A carriage driv-
ven forward on one wheel.
Carry bottles in a wheelbarrow upon rough ground, but not
filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon.*
Pippins did in wheelbarrows abound. *King.*
WHEELER. *n. f.* [from wheel.] A maker of wheels.
After local names, the most have been derived from occupa-
tions, as Potter, Smith, Brazer, Wheelers, Wright. *Camden.*
WHEELWRIGHT. *n. f.* [wheel and wright.] A maker of wheel-
carriages.
It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the
wheelwrights. *Mortimer.*

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- WHEELY. *adj.* [from wheel.] Circular; suitable to rotation.
Hinds exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*
To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [Dutch; *wiezen*, Dutch; *wiezen*, Islandick.]
To breathe with noise.
The constriction of the trachea tightens the passage of
the air, and produces the wheezing in the asthma. *Feyer.*
It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions; when
once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he wheezes at
his own dull jest. *Dryden.*
The fawning dog runs mad; the wheezing swine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Prepare balsamick cups, to wheezing lungs
Medicinal, and short-breath'd. *Philips.*
Wheezing asthma loth to stir. *Swift.*
WHELK. *n. f.* [See to WELK.]
1. An inequality; a protuberance.
His face is all bubuckles, and wheelks, and knobs, and flames
of fire. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
2. A pustule. [See WREAL.]
To WHELM. *v. a.* [Dutch; *welmen*, Dutch; *welmen*, Islandick.]
1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.
Grievous mischiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many wheel'd in deadly pain. *Fa. Q.*
This pink is my prize, or ocean wheel them all. *Shak.*
So the sad offence deserves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lie,
Whelm'd under seas. *Addison.*
Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of
the mountains under which the poets say, the giants and men
of the earth are wheel'd. *Pope.*
Deplore
The wheeling billow and the faithless oar.
2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.
On those cur'd engines triple row,
They saw them wheel'd, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*
Wheel some things over them and keep them there. *Mortimer.*
WHELP. *n. f.* [Dutch; *hulp*, Dutch; *hulp*, Islandick; *hulp*, Swe-
dish.]
1. The young of a dog; a puppy.
They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs,
Now, like their whelps, we crying run away. *Shakespeare.*
Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a
year. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see as general-
ly believed; but as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that
their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Bacon.*
2. The young of any beast of prey.
The lion's whelp shall be to himself unknown. *Shakespeare.*
Those unlickt bear whelps. *Denn.*
3. A son. In contempt.
The young whelp of Talbot's raging brood
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*
4. A young man. In contempt.
Slave, I will strike your soul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with such a face:
You whelp. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*
That awkward whelp, with his money-bags, would have
made his entrance. *Addison's Guardian.*
To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beasts, gene-
rally beasts of prey.
A lioness hath whelped in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
In a bitch ready to whelp, we found four puppies. *Boyle.*
In their places,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd
And stab'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WHEN. *adv.* [when, Gothic; *whanne*, Sax. *whanne*, Dutch.]
1. At the time that.
Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius should suc-
ceed, when indeed Theodosius did. *Camden.*
One who died several ages ago, raises a secret fondness and
benevolence for him in our minds, when we read his history. *Add.*
2. At what time?
When was it the last walk'd?
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
If there's a pow'r above us
And that there is all nature cries aloud,
Through all her works; he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*
But when? or where?
3. Which time.
I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since when, his oath is broke. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
4. At which time.
By this the bloody troops were at the door,
When as a sudden and a strange dimmy,
Enforc'd them strain who should go in before. *Daniel.*
5. After the time that.
When I have once handed a report to another, how know
I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

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5. At what time.
Kings may
Take their advantage when and how they list. *Daniel.*
6. At what particular time.
His feed, when is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*
7. WHEN. *adv.* At the time when; what time.
[This when as Guyon saw, he] can enquire
What meant that peace about that lady's throne. *Fa. Queen.*
When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flows, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*
WHENCE. *adv.* [Formed from where by the same analogy with
hence from here.]
1. From what place.
2. From what person.
Whence, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*
3. From which premises.
Their practice was to look no farther before them than the
next line; whence it will follow, that they can drive to no cer-
tain point. *Dryden.*
4. From which place or person.
Grateful to acknowledge whence his good descends. *Mit.*
5. For which cause.
Recent urine, diffused with a fixed alkali, is turned into an
alkaline nature; whence alkaline salts, taken into a human
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and
volatile. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
6. From what source.
I have shewn whence the understanding may get all the ideas
it has. *Locke.*
7. FROM WHENCE. A vicious mode of speech.
From whence he views, with his black-hid'd eye,
Whafo the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himself does fly. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
8. OF WHENCE. Another barbarism.
He ask'd his guide,
What and of whence was he who pres'd the hero's side?
Dyden's *Æn.*
WHENCESOEVER. *adv.* [whence and ever.] From what place
soever.
Any idea, whencesoever we have it, contains in it all the pro-
perties it has. *Locke.*
Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel effence bring,
I own thy influence; for I feel thy sting. *Prior.*
WHENCEVER. *adv.* [whence and ever, or forever.] At whatso-
ever time.
O welcome hour whenever! Why delays
His hand to execute? *Mit. Paradise Lost.*
Men grow first acquainted with many of these self-evident
truths, upon their being propos'd; not because innate, but
because the consideration of the nature of the things, contained
in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how
or whenever he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*
Our religion, whenever it is truly received into the heart,
will appear in justice, friendship, and charity. *Rogers.*
WHERE. *adv.* [Dutch; *waar*, Dutch; *waar*, Islandick.]
1. At which place or places.
She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see
the cause of her unhapp. *Sidney.*
God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places,
where his name should be called on amongst his people. *Hooker.*
In every land we have a larger space,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*
In Lydia born,
Where plentiful harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*
2. At what place.
Ah! where was Eloise?
3. At the place in which.
Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakespeare.*
4. ANY WHERE. At any place.
Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution
of the exterior earth could not be made anywhere but it would
fall into waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
5. WHERE, like here, has in composition a kind of pronominal
signification: as, wherever, of which.
6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.
He shall find no where safe to hide himself.
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind:
Thou lovest here, a better where to find. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
WHEREABOUT. *adv.* [where and about.]
1. Near what place.
2. Near which place.
Thou firm set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my whereabouts. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

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3. Concerning which.
The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness
of the subject from which they proceed, and the object where-
about they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both re-
spects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any
thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*
WHEREAS. *adv.* [where and as.]
1. When on the contrary.
Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most
notoriously ignorant? whereas true zeal should always begin
with true knowledge. *Spenser's Sermons.*
The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; whereas
animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbutnot.*
2. At which place.
Obsolete.
They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments lay. *Fa. Queen.*
Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shak. H. VI.*
3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.
Whereas we read so many of them so much commended,
some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their
virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the
fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the
word of God. *Hooker.*
Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of
their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion
of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former,
and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*
Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special
nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a
lucrative war. *Bacon.*
Whereas seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right
line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, unmur'd, and by
curve lines. *Heldt's Elements of Speech.*
Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their
number is already swolln to five. *Baker on Learning.*
One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered
down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fan-
cies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains,
and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry
land: whereas, by this distribution of matter, continual provi-
sion is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward.*
WHEREAT. *adv.* [where and at.] At which.
This he thought would be the fittest resting place, 'till we
might go further from his mother's fury; whereat he was no
less angry, and ashamed, than delirious to obey Zelmane. *Sidn.*
This is in man's conversion unto God, the first stage where-
at his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*
Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
WHEREBY. *adv.* [where and by.] By which.
But even that, you must confess, you have received of her,
and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any fur-
ther, 'till you bring something of your own, whereby to claim
it. *Sidney.*
Prevent those evils whereby the hearts of men are lost. *Hook.*
You take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakespeare.*
If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince whereby he
was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is
left him, whereby he is a man. *Taylor.*
This is the most rational and most profitable way of learn-
ing languages, and whereby we may best hope to give account
to God of our youth spent herein. *Milton.*
This delight they take in doing of mischief, whereby I mean
the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is cap-
able of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposi-
tion. *Locke.*
WHERE'EVER. *adv.* [where and ever.] At whatsoever place.
Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find. *Fa. Queen.*
Him serve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,
Wherever plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons
Of Abraham's faith, wherever through the world. *Milton.*
Where'er thy navy spreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all the brings. *Waller.*
The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Hesper-
ides of our age; whatever or where'er it is. *F. Atterbury.*
He cannot but love virtue, wherever it is. *F. Atterbury.*
Wherever he hath receded from the Mosaic account of the
earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Hodgins.*
Wherever Shakespeare has invented, he is greatly below the
novelists; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary
nor probable. *Shakespeare Illustratd.*
WHEREFORE. *adv.* [where and for.]
1. For which reason.
The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they
unto themselves any end wherefore. *Hooker.*
There